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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WESTERN EUROPE'S RELATIONS WITH USSR, EASTERN EUROPE EXAMINED

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 4, 16 Feb 83 p 2-4

[Article by Yan Mu [3508 2606]: "The Relations of Western Europe to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe"]

[Text] Just now new developments are appearing in the relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Most recently the Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visited West Germany, and the French Foreign Minister Cheysson decided to visit the Soviet Union in February. When Poland announced lifting of military controls and the release of Walesa, the leader of the former trade union Solidarity, Western Europe assumed a calmer attitude toward the situation in Poland. Simultaneously, the new Soviet leadership launched repeated peace offensives against Western Europe; when the Warsaw Pact bloc proposed to NATO a "Treaty on Refraining From the Use of Military Force and for the Maintenance of Peaceful Relations," one after the other of the West European countries declared that they would "carefully" study the matter. In view of this situation, the French newspaper FIGARO wrote: "An optimistic breeze of good prospects blows in the problem of the East-West dialog." Is this indeed the true situation? What is the policy of the Soviet Union and the Eastern Europe toward Western Europe? And what is then the policy of Western Europe toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe? What can the developments be this year in the relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe? Let us answer these questions by looking at the facts of the past year.

A Year in Review

The year 1982 with its general background of an intensified Soviet-U.S. struggle over Europe, shows three major problems that influenced the relations between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, namely the negotiations about medium-range nuclear weapons, the situation in Poland and the question of economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. To put it briefly, last year the relationship between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was characterized by three distinct features:

First, The State of Apathy in Political Relations. Outstanding indication of this: Apart from attendances at the funeral of Brezhnev, no important statesmen from either side, now from the majority of West European countries, especially not from the NATO member states, nor from the Soviet Union, have visited each other, nor have any substantial government to government agreements been signed. The Madrid Conference on Security in Europe is in a long-standing deadlock. The Vienna negotiations for proportionate disarmament are not showing the slightest progress. The West European countries were adamant in their demand that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Some countries tried for a time to bring about a political solution, but the Soviet Union paid no heed to such suggestions. The West European countries held the Soviet Union responsible for the situation in Poland and pressured the Soviet Union to have the Polish military authorities lift their military control, release the political prisoners and restore the trade union Solidarity, but all such moves were resisted by the Soviet Union. Conditioned by the worsened relations between the Soviet Union and Western Europe, further aggravated by the common accusation by the East European countries that the West is interfering in Poland's internal politics, the political relations between Western Europe and Eastern Europe were also adversely affected.

Second, Unyielding Attitudes on Both Sides. "Peace proposals" by the Soviet Union followed one after the other. In March last year, Brezhnev proclaimed that the Soviet Union would unilaterally "temporarily stop" any further deployment of SS-20 missiles and "freeze" the number and capabilities of those already deployed; in June he declared the Soviet Union would refrain from first use of nuclear weapons; in October he proclaimed the Soviet Union will not deploy any further intermediate missiles east of the Ural that could hit European targets. However, the West European countries pointed out again and again that the Soviet "freeze" resolution was a fraudulent propaganda show, that in reality the Soviet Union was not stopping the further deployment of intermediate missiles and was continuously increasing the SS-20 missiles targeted on West European objectives. The NATO members therefore again stated as their resolution: if the 1983 Geneva talks between the Soviet Union and the United States reach no agreement, the West will proceed with its predetermined plan and begin deploying the American intermediate missiles in Western Europe. To counter the Soviet Union's increase of standing military forces in the German Democratic Republic and the stepped up military activities on the northern and southern flanks of Europe, Western Europe increased its defensive efforts. To differing degrees, England and France increased military expenditure and strengthened nuclear armaments, the West European members agreed to strengthen the northern and southern flanks, and West Germany and the United States agreed that in case of war, the United States would increase its troops strength and West Germany would provide all logistic support, etc.

Third, In the Economy, Business as Usual. The fact that demonstrates this most conspicuously is that West Germany, France, England and Italy withstood pressures from the United States and disregarded U.S. sanctions, in their persistence to fulfill their contracts to deliver the natural gas pipeline,

and their combined struggle compelled the United States to yield in this matter. Regarding America's demands to impose strict conditions for credits to the Soviet Union and not to supply sophisticated technology to the Soviet Union and to East European countries, the West European countries adopted a perfunctory and evasive attitude and have so far not yet stated their definitive undertaking to comply. The trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union during last year has therefore not been severely affected by political factors. On the contrary, some countries registered large increases in this trade. For instance, in the first 7 months of last year, West Germany imported from the Soviet Union 51 percent more than in the corresponding period in 1981, exported 16 percent more, and the proportion of Soviet trade in West Germany's foreign trade increased from 2.2 percent in 1981 to 216 percent. Furthermore, France, for instance, eagerly urges the European Economic Community to export butter to the Soviet Union at cheap prices, and the French minister for agriculture made a special trip to the Soviet Union to hawk wheat, and to help the sale granted the Soviet Union most favorable credit terms. To pressure the Polish authorities into political concessions, but also in consideration of Poland's inability to pay its debts, the West European countries stopped further credits and concluded no new contracts, but they did not--as the United States had demanded--impose stricter sanctions and never stopped their "humanitarian aid" to Poland.

Old Tricks

We see from the events of last year, that the Soviet Union's practices in its dealings with Western Europe are basically the same old customary tricks, merely continuously adapting the patterns to the changed conditions of the time. Providing itself with backup force by continuously increasing its military strength, exercising political coercion and blackmail, these are the most basic elements of Soviet Policy toward Western Europe. From all that the Soviets have done and are doing one can derive a rule: no matter how loud they sing their tunes of detente, they never relax their efforts at rearment and thereby also continue their intimidation of Western Europe by military activities. No matter what tricky new patterns their "disarmament" proposals assume, the core of all of them is to weaken the opponent's strength while maintaining the superiority they have already gained. Certain politicians in Western Europe have made the statement: the Soviet Union shows Western Europe two faces, the desire for detente and a wanton desire for military aggression, and the latter is their true face. Their purpose is to achieve a psychological effect and to force Western Europe into submission.

The set strategy of the Soviet Union is to encircle Western Europe on both its flanks and cut off its energy and raw material supply bases and lines of communications. Its unrelenting grip on Afghanistan is dictated by the needs of this strategy. However, it must be pointed out that pursuing this strategy is not all smooth sailing. Especially in Afghanistan the Soviets met with a severe rebuff, in the Middle East they suffered repeated defeats, and in Africa they are encountering increasing difficulties. Compared with a few years ago, there have therefore been no new developments in the struggle between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

At present the Soviet Union puts great energy into its particular ability of launching frequent "peace offensives," encouraging the antinuclear movement in Western Europe and directing its spearhead against America, thereby also pinning down the freedom of action of the West European governments, broadening the mutual distrust between Western Europe and the United States, so as to prevent or delay the deployment of American intermediate missiles in Western Europe. For this purpose the Soviets also do their utmost to whip up a war psychosis and paint an exaggerated picture of American plans to start a partial nuclear war which would safeguard America's own territory, but sacrifice Western Europe as the nuclear battlefield. With promises of not attacking countries that have no nuclear weapons, the Soviets try to entice West European countries to refuse the deployment of American nuclear weapons. They also use the threat that the Soviet Union is prepared to keep up the arms race at all costs, to pressure those in power in Western Europe to accept the Soviet proposals. We must admit that the Soviet methods of restraining those in power in Western Europe by utilizing the antinuclear movement and the general desire for peace, and of sowing discord in the European-American alliance by their influence on the ruling circles in Western Europe, have been effective to a certain extent.

For a long time already the Soviet Union has followed a basic policy toward Western Europe of using raw materials, energy and markets as bait, using economics and trade to win Western Europe over to its side and made Western Europe's technology and capital serve the increase and strengthening of its economic and military undertakings. At present the deep crisis that has overtaken the West European economy makes Western Europe seek markets like a hungry man who is not choosy about his food, and in this context the Soviet Union has become additionally attractive. The Soviet propaganda machine therefore frequently warns and reminds Western Europe: the development of mutual relations with the Soviet Union must not be affected by influences from any third party; the Soviet market solves the employment problem for 500,000 Germans and provides sustenance for 200,000 French employees and workers.

The closeness and historical evolution of relations with Western Europe is not the same for the various countries of Eastern Europe. All want to develop relations with Western Europe, especially trade and economic cooperation. They are moreover all, to a larger or smaller extent, indebted to Western Europe, especially Poland, Romania and the German Democratic Republic, but for the time being unable to repay their debts. However, with the exception of Romania, which pursues a policy of independence and self-determination, the members of the Warsaw Pact are more or less controlled by the Soviet Union in their relations with Western Europe.

A Dual Strategy

What policy is Western Europe pursuing toward the Soviet Union and toward Eastern Europe? Leaving aside certain special peculiarities of different countries, Western Europe as an entity, starting out from the position it

is occupying, the measures at its disposal and the immediate and long-term interests, is in reality pursuing a "dual strategy" of defense and detente. At present this strategy mainly entails the following:

First, Striving for a Military Balance Between East and West. Western Europe opposes a military superiority of the Soviet bloc because it would expose Western Europe to extortion and blackmail. However, Western Europe is also not in favor of U.S. efforts to gain military superiority because this would lead to a limitless escalation of the arms race, which would burden Western Europe with increased military expenditure and intensify and danger of war. In the matter of defense, Western Europe therefore, apart from its own efforts, is, on the one hand, most eager to be able to rely on the American nuclear strength to balance out Soviet superiority. This is the reason why West Germany, England and Italy uphold the NATO resolution to augment military preparedness and why France firmly supports the deployment of American intermediate missiles in Europe. On the other hand, Western Europe also strongly urges the United States to negotiate "earnestly" with the Soviet Union to arrive at a balance at a comparatively low level of East-West military strength. In this dual character of the West European attitude, the former is opposed by the Soviet Union, and the latter would provide the Soviet Union with a loophole, by which to disrupt European-American relations.

Second, Maintaining an Open Channel for East-West Dialog. A famous saying by the former West German Chancellor Schmidt was: The more strained the relations between East and West become, the more necessary is it to keep up the dialog. The French leader once proclaimed that as long as Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan, there will be no meetings between French and Soviet leaders, but the French and Soviet foreign ministers have held repeated meetings. In November last year, Mitterand modified his previous remark by saying: If it is in the interest of peace, meetings with Soviet leaders must not be ruled out. Most recently the West German Chancellor Kohl again urged an American-Soviet summit meeting. Why is West Germany so strongly interested in the East-West dialog? There are three reasons: Firstly, in a confrontation of the two big military blocs, West Germany is located in the forward position and in case of an East-West conflict would be first to bear the brunt. That is why the West German leader does not want to tighten the bowstring too tight. Secondly, dialog helps maintain the momentum of "detente," and detente would allow Western Europe more room for maneuvering between America and the Soviet Union and to achieve some measure of a successful solution. Thirdly, by means of dialog it might be possible to project some influence into Eastern Europe internally and help encourage Eastern Europe to "evolve and move toward independence," so that it may gradually become a "buffer zone" between East and West, and the strategic scheme of a unification with Western Europe could possibly be realized in the end.

Third, Active Development of Trade and Economic Cooperation. There is a saying current in Western Europe: Economic activity is one major guarantee of security. According to wishful thinking in Western Europe, the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will have two major effects. One is, the expansion of commodity export markets

and a wider spread of foreign assistance and raw material sources will alleviate the economic crisis and enable escape from the dangerous situation of an excessive dependence on such unstable areas as the Middle East and Africa. This will be beneficial for the maintenance of a prosperous and stable economy domestically. The second effect will be that the establishment of mutual economic dependence between the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on the one side and the West on the other will have the beneficial effect of restraining the Soviet Union from taking military action against Western Europe and will facilitate--using the channel of economic cooperation--infiltrating the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and working toward a peaceful change of their policies. It is for these reasons that Western Europe refuses to join the United States in an "economic war" against the Soviet Union.

The Year of Missiles in Europe

Looking forward into 1983, we see the Polish situation somewhat stabilized, Western demands satisfied to a certain extent, both sides in need of development and cooperation in mutual economic relations and contradictions at a comparatively low level. However, the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear weapons (i.e. intermediate missiles) in the European theater are about to enter a decisive stage, and people therefore call 1983 "the year of the missiles in Europe." In this struggle that is to decide the ratio of military strength between the two sides, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, are the main actors, but Western Europe is the proposed area of deployment of the American intermediate missiles and also the target for the Soviet SS-20 missiles. Western Europe occupies a decisive position and thus has indirectly every right to speak in the matter. To a very large extent, the relationship between Western Europe and the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will prove decisive on the course and final outcome of this struggle.

What is the present attitude of all concerned on this question? At the start of the negotiations, the Reagan government put forward the "zero option," that is, only on the condition that the Soviet Union will agree to dismantle all its intermediate missiles, will the West refrain from deploying the predetermined 108 Pershing II missiles and the 464 cruise missiles. The Soviets consider that this plan is a demand for "unilateral disarmament" on the part of the Soviet Union and flatly rejected it. On 21 December, Andropov proposed that the Soviet Union would be willing to abolish its intermediate missiles to a level of equality with the British and French nuclear weapons, on the condition that the United States would not station intermediate missiles in Europe and that a restriction is placed on the number of planes of both parties that carry intermediate nuclear weapons. The essence of this proposal is to restrict the development of an independent nuclear force by Great Britain and France and to preclude American intermediate missiles from being stationed in Europe, while the Soviet Union would maintain a monopoly position as regards intermediate nuclear weapons. Great Britain and France flatly rejected

the proposal and together with West Germany, Italy and other countries indicated its support for the American "zero option," however, would not rule out trying to arrive at a compromise with the Soviet Union. The French Premier Mitterand said that the solution might be somewhere between the American "zero option" and the Soviet "freeze" proposal. The British Secretary for Foreign Affairs Pym indicated, if the ideal plan of the United States cannot be realized, a lesser alternative could be examined. The West German Foreign Minister Gentscher recently hinted that one could first conclude an "interim agreement" and keep negotiating while deployment may also go on; the number of missiles to be deployed could depend on the progress of the negotiations. All this time, certain new compromise plans are also awaiting an opportunity to make their appearance.

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PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING'S ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM OF COUNTIES UNDER CITIES REVIEWED

Nanjing QUNZHONG [THE MASSES] in Chinese No 3, 5 Feb 83 pp 2-4

[Article by Xu Jiatun [6079 1367 1470]: "A Trip to Liaoning"]

[Text] My trip to Liaoning, 1-9 December 1982, was to learn about the experiences with municipality-administered counties in Liaoning Province. I first listened to the introductory remarks of the Liaoning provincial party committee and the municipal party committees of Shenyang, Anshan, Dalian and Dandong, and the county party committees of Xinmin and Kuandian. I also visited several factories and mines, and also Dalian harbor. Although a rather hasty trip, it was very helpful and enlightening.

After undergoing several changes, the system of having municipalities exercise leadership over counties, as practiced in Liaoning Province, is now in force in 10 municipalities under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and in 2 regions for a total of 45 counties and 3 municipalities of county rank. The system of municipality-administered counties developed in three stages: the first stage was to have the municipal party committee administer industry, and the cities to provide commodities for the countryside, and to have the prefectural party committee administer agriculture, and the countryside to provide grain, non-staple foodstuffs, raw and other materials for the cities. At the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, Liaoning became an industrial base for the key construction projects of the nation and built up a large number of large-scale key industrial enterprises. This was the initial change in the town-countryside structure of the economy; the urban production began to extend into the rural areas, and the rural economy began to develop from a single-product economy to a commodity economy. It was then felt that prefectural control of counties did not fit the prevailing conditions, and in 1959 the prefectural party committees were abolished and a system of municipality-administered counties was established. This was the second stage. Now the third stage has begun, namely to further develop the role of the cities and of the countryside as two bases and as two markets, to further emphasize an attitude of separating the cities and the countryside, and to initiate a new phase in the socialist modernization drive according to a unified plan for economically divided areas and a unified management of economic construction and social development in the urban and rural areas.

From the experiences in Liaoning Province, the following are some initial impressions:

1. The system of municipality-administered counties is capable of bringing into full play the central role of the cities and will help to eliminate gradually the "three major differences" [between workers and peasants, town and country, mental and manual labor]. The cities are the centers of all social, political, economic, scientific and cultural life. The formation and development of the cities has resulted from the development of the social division of labor and the commodity economy. The cities are the product of historical progress. The urban-rural relationship in capitalism is characterized by the exploitation of the countryside by the cities. Socialism, on the other hand, attempts to integrate agriculture with industry and is promoting the gradual elimination of the antagonistic confrontation between town and country. Engels once said: "Elimination of the antagonistic confrontation between town and country is not only possible, but has already become a necessity of the industrial production itself, in the same way as it has already become a necessity of agricultural production and public health." The cities are the centers of scientific and cultural development and the centers of large-scale industry; they plan an extremely important role in the process of eliminating the three major differences.

As early as at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Now the direction is from the cities to the countryside, and the era of the cities exercising leadership over the countryside has begun. The center of gravity of the party's work has shifted from the villages to the cities." This was an extremely important and absolutely correct course of action. We are now entering a new period of historical development, and the focus of work throughout the party has shifted to the modernization of our economy, which compels us to rethink the position and role of the cities. The system of municipality-administered counties is a method of consciously bringing into play the role of the cities as leading and supporting the countryside, of their equipping and transforming the countryside, of promoting the simultaneous development of cities and of the countryside, and of initiating the all-encompassing new phase in the socialist modernization drive. From a long-term point of view, our objective in the development of the urban-rural economy is the gradual reduction and final elimination of the three major differences. We are not only determined to have a modern industry, but also to have a modern agriculture, not only modern cities, but also modern villages. This development is therefore an inexorable trend of our economic and social development. It is the essential substance of our economic readjustment and structural reforms, as it is also the road that must be followed in building a socialism of distinctly Chinese character. In this respect Liaoning has already accumulated many useful experiences which set examples for us.

2. The system of municipality-administered counties demonstrates the integration of municipal and country economies and of the town and country economies. It accords with the inherent law of the national economy. The division of economic zones must accord with the inherent links in the economic development. During the construction over a number of years, the cities have

generally become the political, economic, financial, scientific, cultural and educational centers of their areas, and a number of small cities and towns have become the ties that link the big cities with the villages and formed a network. If the prefectures control the counties, if the municipalities do not, or only to a limited degree, administer the counties and the two systems exist side by side in the same area, these kinds of centers and the network personnel would be split up locality-wise.

The majority of cities in Liaoning Province have become industrial bases, with heavy industry being primarily represented in them, and although well geared to the needs of the whole country, certain problems in the supply of daily necessities for consumption could not be solved for quite some time. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the policies on two-country economic relations became more relaxed and flexible. People recognized that it was not only that the countryside is a broad market for the commodities of the cities, but that the cities are also an important market for the commodities of the county, commune and production team enterprises. The villages are not only bases to supply the cities with agricultural main and sideline products, with raw and other materials, but the cities also provide the powerful backing for rural economic and social development and the bases for agricultural and village development. In their way of thinking, the people thus came to recognize the new concept that in reality there exist two bases and two markets and that the cities and the countryside are mutually interacting bases and markets. Moreover, people began to explore the inherent links of mutual dependence and of mutual promotion between the two bases and two markets.

Originally we had already assumed that the future economic development of the cities and of the countryside must be centered in the large and medium cities, have its foundation in the villages and be linked with the medium and small cities and towns, forming an economic, scientific, financial, cultural, educational and public health network and carrying out unified planning and simultaneous development. In this way the administrative and the economic division would be unified within certain limits and to a certain degree. The experiences in Liaoning and our conceptions were basically identical. Today, when the focus of work throughout the whole party has been shifted to economic construction, the system of municipality-administered counties will be of great advantage in guiding economic construction according to the laws of economics.

3. The system of municipality-administered counties integrates all that is economically superior in the municipalities and in the counties, as well as in the cities and in the villages, and will prove a good structure at this time to initiate a new phase in our socialist four modernizations and to accelerate our economic and social development.

Among the comrades that I met in the various counties, the reaction was that the system of municipality-administered counties was better than prefecture-controlled counties, that administration by larger municipalities was better than by small municipalities. They expressed it vividly by saying, the prefectural party committee "cannot render support, but can

only give vocal support," only the municipal party committee has the actual power to render support. In the words of the party committee of Xinmin County, it is a case of "relyong on Shenyang and living off Shenyang," i.e. to have the backing of a powerful municipal party committee. Considering the four municipalities that I visited, I saw that each, the large and the small, had its advantages. The large municipalities have abundant power, which they do not, by far, exercise to the fullest extent. The small municipalities, on the other hand, are much more agile. Actually, the evident advantage of the cities is first of all their solid economic base. Most cities have a strong industrial and financial base. Their communication lines and telecommunications are well developed, they have quick access to information and they are centers of circulation. Talents and intelligence is concentrated in the cities, and they are also the centers where talented persons are fostered and trained. The villages also have their points of superiority, the main point being the continuously growing ample supply of grain, non-staple foodstuffs, faw ans other materials, including mine and forestry products. The supply of non-staple foodstuffs in the cities of Liaoning has therefore greatly improved, particularly because the larger part of the population lives in the villages (57.64 percent in the case of Liaoning Province) and form the inseparable foundation for the development of the cities. As the commodity economy in the rural areas developed and the rural population gradually became more affluent, the villages have become an expanding market for the commodities of the cities and a rapidly growing base for the supply of raw and other materials for industry; they are an expanding world which paves the way for the development of all kinds of trades and industries in the cities. The integration of the points of superiority of town and country to a certain degree and within certain limits breaks the man-made shackles that fettered economic development and benefits the close integration and development of town and country, benefits the integration of the industrial and agricultural economies, benefits the development of both markets, benefits the transformation of the social structure in the cities and villages and is a means of avoiding a limitless inflation of the large and medium cities. It can promote the economic construction in the villages and small towns and benefit the gradual transformation of the traditional agriculture to a modern agriculture and the speedy development from a single-product, self-sufficient or semi-self-sufficient agricultural economy to a comprehensive commodity economy.

The integration of municipalities and counties, of town and country, is the integration of the points of superiority of cities and villages and the integration of the advantages in resources of cities and villages. This kind of integration enables both sides to benefit from each other in a more reasonable way and to speed up economic and social developments. We may therefore say that it is a good structure for the future reform of the administrative and economic system.

4. Municipality-administered counties, the integration of municipalities and counties, is an important experience of mutual learning and mutual educating between workers and peasants, of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance,

especially of using the progressive ideology of the working class to educate and reform the peasantry. The integration of municipalities and counties, and the close linkage and interaction of town and country economies, scientific, technological, financial and general educational affairs establishes closer contacts, and more opportunities for contacts, between workers and peasants, and will provide more opportunities for mutual learning and mutual interacting. Particularly in the process of supporting and promoting the transformation of the rural economy with advanced science and technology, a considerable number of peasants will no more purely engage in agriculture. Some will be worker-peasants, some tradesmen-peasants, for some work in industry will become primary, for some commercial activities will be primary while still engaged in agriculture, some engaged primarily in agriculture will also work in industry and trade. This kind of peasant will become increasingly more numerous and large numbers of "new-type" peasants and agricultural workers will appear on the scene. The integration of town and country will not only be useful in equipping and transforming the agricultural economy by the use of advanced science and technology, but will also be beneficial in educating and influencing the peasantry with the advanced working class ideology, and in remolding the ideological attitude of the peasants. This kind of change is of inestimable significance.

During the "five stresses and four points of beauty" movement, some cities in Liaoning Province, similarly, adopted the method of "as dragon head leads on dragon body, so the city leads on the countryside," to launch the "five stresses and four points of beauty" movement on a broad scale in the villages, to foster and train a generation of new-type peasants by means of communist ideology and socialist spiritual civilization. In this way, as the cities lead on the counties and thus grasp both, the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization in town as well as in the country, both will be developed simultaneously, and this will be a very good experience.

5. In a recent summing up of its method of placing counties under the administrative control of municipalities, Liaoning Province affirmed this system. As whenever charged with a newly emerging thing, there are still places that await perfecting and improving. The Dandong municipal party committee set forth the following problems that would require attention: ideological education of the cadres must be strengthened, everyone's understanding of the system of municipality-administered counties must be improved and bias in favor of the municipalities and against the counties must be guarded against. The reaction of some comrades was that at the time of the prefectural control of the counties, many people moved into the villages, but when the counties are placed under the municipalities, few people will move into the villages. Some comrades believe, however that as long as the party's principles and policies correctly meet the situation, the county party committee can handle things itself and need not pay attention to how many people will move to the countryside. There is a certain justification for expressing it in this way; after municipalities assume administrative control of counties, the municipal party committees and governments will have to do unified planning with consideration for all concerned and effecting all-round dispositions, having their feet firmly placed in the cities,

but keeping the countryside in view. They must be adept at improving their leadership methods. They must exercise direct leadership of enterprises and industrial units in the cities and on the other hand bring their leadership role into full play in the countryside.

The system of having counties under the administrative control of municipalities has been practiced in Liaoning Province for a fairly long time already, but there are still differing opinions about it. In our province it is an even newer topic, and we must therefore give even greater attention to the ideological education of the cadres. We must continue to free our minds from old ideas and truly recognize that this is a method of doing things according to the laws of economics, that it is a necessary reform in order to initiate a new phase in the four modernizations, that it is a revolution.

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CS0: 4005/697

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU'S CITY JURISDICTIONS SUMMARIZED

Nanjing QUNZHONG [THE MASSES] in Chinese No 3, 5 Feb 83 p 11

[Text] Jiangsu Adopts System of Placing Municipalities in Administrative Charge of Counties

Readjustment of Administrative Divisions Approved by State Council

With the approval of the State Council, Jiangsu Province put into effect a new system of placing counties under the administrative control of municipalities. After the readjustment, the administrative divisions will be as follows:

1. Nanjing Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Gaochun, Lishui, Jiangning, Jiangpu and Liuhe.
2. Zhenjiang Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Dantu, Danyang, Jurong and Yangzhong.
3. Changzhou Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Liyang, Jintan and Wujin.
4. Wuxi Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Yixing, Wuxi and Jiangyin.
5. Suzhou Municipality to have jurisdiction over Changzhu Municipality and the counties of Wujiang, Wuxian, Kunshan, Taicang and Shazhou.
6. Yangzhou Municipality to have jurisdiction over Taizhou Municipality and the counties of Yizheng, Hanjiang, Jiangdu, Jingjiang, Taixing, Taixian, Gaoyou, Baoying and Zinghua.
7. Nantong Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Nantong, Haimen, Qidong, Rugao, Rudong and Haian.
8. Huaiyin Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Huaiyin, Shuyang, Hongze, Guannan, Sihong, Lianshu, Suqian, Huaian, Siyang, Yuyi and Jinhu.

9. Yancheng Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Jianhu, Sheyang, Funing, Dafeng, Binhai, Dongtai and Xiangshui.

10. Xuzhou Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Tongshan, Fengxian, Peixian, Peixian, Suining and Xinyi.

11. Lianyungang Municipality to have jurisdiction over the counties of Donghai, Ganyu and Guanyun.

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CSO: 4005/697

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN SIXTH PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTION CONCLUDES

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "The Fujian Sixth People's Congress Election Successfully Concludes"]

[Text] The representative election of Fujian Province's Sixth People's Congress has come to a satisfactory conclusion. The whole province has elected 577 people's representatives. Yesterday, in the 20th session of the province's Fifth People's Congress Standing Committee, the qualifications of the representatives elected through the province's 66 electoral units were confirmed.

The election of this session's representatives was conducted under the conditions of organizational restructuring, cooperation between old and new cadres and in some cases the new replacing the the old. Local and army electoral units have fully carried forward democracy and adopted the mass-line policy during the election. All representative candidates were chosen after serious consideration and democratic consultation, and representatives were elected by secret ballot and calculation of votes.

Among the newly-elected representatives of the province's Sixth People's Congress, the ratio is as follows: industrial and agricultural representatives 30 percent, intellectual representatives 20 percent, cadre representatives 22.5 percent PLA representatives 7 percent, democratic parties and nonparty patriotic democratic personage representatives 14.5 percent, and returned overseas Chinese representatives 6 percent.

Comparing representatives elected this time with those of the last session, relatively great change can be seen: 1. Compared with last session, the ratio of intellectual representatives from different fields has increased 8 percent. The educational level of the representatives has relatively increased. Among them, 216, a total of 37 percent have college or higher educational level; the percentage of representatives with junior middle school or higher educational level has jumped from 54 percent in last session to 90 percent in this session, and the percentage of representatives with primary school educational level has decreased from last session's 43 percent to 10 percent. While there were 29 illiterate representatives in last session, there was none in this session. Among the intellectual representatives, there are those from

education, science and technology, culture, health, physical education, journalism and publishing fields as well as in the fields of law and economics. 2. The average age of this session's representatives was 50, two years younger than that of the last session. 3. The representatives, being from different strata, different fronts, different professions and different regions, and even from minority nationalities, are more representative than last session. Among the representatives, 98 of them are either model workers from different fronts, war heroes, or advanced elements, making up 17 percent of the total number of representatives; female representatives occupy 23 percent, an increase of 1.2 percent from last session; various democratic parties and nonparty personages have increased 9 percent and returned overseas Chinese has increased 3 percent.

The emergence of this session's representatives fully reflects the development in the four modernizations and demonstrates the wishes of the broad masses of voters and people.

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PARTY AND STATE

PARTY URGED TO IMPROVE PARTY WORK STYLE

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Whole Party Must Pay Close Attention to Party Work Style"]

[Text] The third session of the (enlarged) meeting of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission, convened by the provincial CPC Committee, has implemented the guideline of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's Second Plenum, and went one step further to delineate that paying close attention to party work style is the guiding principle and this year's task of the party's discipline inspection work. At present, the whole province's party organizations and large number of party members at all levels have been mobilized to pay close attention to party work style.

The whole party paying close attention to party work style is a very urgent, important task. This year is the first year in creating a new situation in socialist modernization and construction. It is also the first year in the effort to achieve a basic improvement in the party's work style within 5 years. If the party work style is not correct, we would be divorced from the masses and the initiation of a new situation in modernization would be hindered. Only if the party work style is correct, can the masses be led to exert efforts in conducting reform and opening up a new situation for different kinds of work.

Our party's proletarian vanguard nature has given our party strong, healthy power to overcome and correct various unhealthy trends and incorrect work style. The key is to try hard to do these things: First, party organizations at all levels and their principal leaders must personally demonstrate the importance of a correct party work style, be bold in doing so, be thorough in making sure that the party members do have a correct work style, and never give up until the effort achieves results. In other words, party work style should not be stressed only by the discipline inspection departments, but by the whole party as well. Moreover, the principal leaders must stress it personally. By doing this, even "old, big and difficult" problems will be solved with ease. Second, truth, not prestige, must be stressed and conscientious effort must be undertaken to correct poor styles among leadership groups. Only when correct work style exists among the leadership groups can the problems concerning work style among the grassroots organizations and the vast number of party members be solved. Third, depend upon and mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of party members and people, and resolutely struggle against incorrect practices and unhealthy trends.

Practice has proven that party work style has obviously improved in areas where the above-mentioned three conditions are met. On the contrary, if a leader himself has a wrong work style and does not actively correct himself, and "criticizes others on the stage and is criticized off the stage," not only will the party work style not be improved, but very bad impact will be created; even though some leadership members are clean, they nevertheless weak and lax, and the way they treat incorrect work styles, especially the party working style of the leadership groups, is that "after hearing, they pretend to be deaf, after seeing, pretend to be blind, and during discussion, pretend to be dumb;" or, they just talk but take no action, and instead, only ask the grassroots organizations to pay close attention to work style. In places like these, unhealthy trends and evil practices are difficult to eliminate. If we only depend on a few people and the discipline inspection departments do not mobilize the broad masses of party members and people to pay close attention to this matter, incorrect work styles will not come under mass resistance and the pressure of public opinion and, as a result, not only will not disappear, but will possibly continue to spread. Therefore, the above-mentioned three conditions are the criteria for determining whether the work concerning the issue of paying close attention to party work style is being carried out in a genuine, fraudulent or totally negligent way. It is hoped that party organizations and leadership comrades at all levels must treat this as a standard to demand of themselves and to regularly and frequently conduct inspections and make improvements.

"Resolutely upholding the party's discipline is every party organization's important responsibility. If party organization is negligent in upholding the party's discipline, it must be investigated." This is an iron discipline. Every party organization must strictly observe it in the issue of paying close attention to party work style. Wherever unhealthy trends are discovered, the party organization there must take the responsibility of inspecting and handling with the matter. Shirking and shifting of responsibility or muddling through the matter is absolutely forbidden. As for party organizations which seriously violate the party's discipline and, at the same time, do not correct themselves, they should be reorganized or disbanded, depending on the degree of seriousness and according to the procedures stipulated in the party constitution.

When a leadership cadre adopts the attitude of looking but not seeing and listening but not hearing toward unhealthy trends, he is neglecting his duty. When he accommodates, connives with or protects unhealthy trends, he is violating the party's discipline and regulation. Such individuals must be investigated by the party's discipline inspection commissions.

Discipline inspection bodies at all levels must fully and correctly exercise their functions and authorities. They must inspect and handle cases in which party members violate laws and regulations. They, moreover, have to help party committees grasp a good work style, and inspect and supervise the party organizations which do not pay close attention to work style and the negligent behaviour of their leadership personage. The comrades engaged in discipline investigation work must adhere to principles, thoroughly promote the spirit of materialism, maintain a vigorous morale, boldly uphold the truth, and be firm. Even if the task is risky, a high pressure job, or may lead to confrontation, they still have to step forward bravely to protect good people and good deeds. They must persist in waging uncompromising struggle with evildoers and evil deeds, and struggle hard to achieve a basic improvement in the party work style as soon as possible.

PARTY AND STATE

CONFERENCE HELD ON CONSOLIDATION OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Heilongjiang Provincial Conference for Work at Tested Points of the Consolidation of Party Organizations Emphasized to Handle Well the Consolidation With Spirit of Creating New Situations"]

[Text] Work at tested points of consolidation of party organizations must, this year, in this province, face new situations, solve new problems, recognize new laws, create new ways and try to search for new experiences to make a good preparation for better overall consolidation. This is an important guiding ideology defined by the Provincial Conference for Work at Tested Points of the Consolidation of Party Organizations. The conference was adjourned yesterday. The conference held that work in this province at tested points of the consolidation of party organizations has achieved marked successes and discovered some good experiences during the last 4 years. Everyone felt that defining the guiding ideology for consolidating party organizations is the key to success in work at tested points of the consolidation. To consolidate party organizations under new historical conditions is to solve problems of inadequate preparation and inadaptability in ideology, in organization and in working style for the accomplishment of new historical tasks. Therefore, party organizations must be consolidated to meet the demands put forward by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the 12th National CPC Congress: to build our party and make it a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization, to imbue the whole party with one heart and one mind and keep in step with the realization of the strategic objective defined by the congress.

Comrades who participated in the conference held that work this year, at tested points of the consolidation must have as a guiding ideology high standards and strict demands at the beginning, in order to raise the consolidation to a new level in accordance with demands of the 12th National CPC Congress on the consolidation. Therefore, the selection of tested points this year must be serious, each attempt must be successful. They would rather have fewer total selections and but with better results. Standards of "five demands" put forward by the provincial CPC Committee must be adhered to. The "five demands" are: party members must meet the requirements for membership; cadres must be up to standards; party organizations must have fighting capacity; party style must make a fundamental change for the better; reform must have a new development, production and work must have new outlooks.

The conference held that for the purpose of doing better work at tested points of the consolidation, the spirit of reform must be carried out in the guiding ideology; be bold in putting things into practice and in creating new situations. To achieve a better result in consolidation of party organizations means to reform significantly the political, ideological and organizational situations of our party. New historical conditions raise many issues which need to be reformed in building our party. In comparison, as to the vanguard and exemplary role of a party member, the range is much wider and the demand is much higher than before. As to the fighting capacity of the party organizations, it shows not only in the fulfillment of general work and production, but also it mainly shows in leading the masses to achieve different tasks of reform. To strengthen the party ideologically, party members, especially leading cadres, must be freed from thoughts and styles which obstruct reform, such as staying in ruts and being full of misgivings, and to enable them to play leading roles in the reform, supporting it and advancing in the forefront in order to ensure the smooth accomplishment of all reforms. Means of consolidation must also be reformed this time, that is, to sum up historical experiences and to eradicate ideological influences of the "left." In consolidation, political consciousness of party members must be aroused, allowing them to have their own initiatives, to solve their own problems by themselves; the normal inner-party life must be insisted upon, respect the rights of party members and work according to principles of democratic centralism. There must be faith in the masses and the mass line must be followed in every respect; attention must be given to discovering negative factors as well as positive factors and use must be made of the latter to overcome the former.

During the conference, new ways, steps and demands for the better consolidation at tested points in a unit and focal points of the consolidation were thoroughly discussed and probed as well.

The leading comrade of the provincial CPC Committee made a speech at the conference.

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CSO: 4005/786

PARTY AND STATE

RIGHTS OF PARTY MEMBERS IN DECISIONMAKING REAFFIRMED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 83 p 3

[Party Member Forum by Tan Yiyang [6151 1355 1750] and Li Shuguo [2621 2885 2654]:
"Party Member Rights Must Be Exercised Solemnly"]

[Text] We recently found in the unit's party branch when the party membership of an applicant was put to the vote, that two party members believed the applicant had some problems in his job and his application for party membership should not be approved at this time. However, when they saw that most of the other party members at the branch meeting were in favor of it, they, too, "followed the general trend" and changed their votes. The reason the phenomenon of "following the general trend" occurs is because people are afraid of giving offense and have selfish ideas and personal considerations. This kind of "following the general trend" behavior is out of tune with the Communist Party member's sense of principle.

To vote is a right of every member of our Communist Party. How to exercise this right correctly is a verification of the party character of every party member. Therefore, a party member must hold the party's interest as the starting point when he exercises his right to vote. Some comrades hold "the minority is subordinate to the majority" is a principle provided by the party constitution; if the majority in a meeting vote in favor of an issue, there is nothing those who disagree with them can do. This kind of understanding is incomprehensible. Due to a variety of reasons, the truth may sometimes be on the side of the minority; this also can happen in the understanding of an applicant. Opinions of the minority, if they are fully expressed, can get the attention of the party organization and, if there is really something wrong in decisionmaking, corrections can be made in time. Facts have proved that opinions of the minority are sometimes right. Therefore, the conclusion that opinions of the minority are ineffective should not be reached.

Thus, it is required that when leaders of party organizations are present at a meeting where after discussion, a decision is voted on they must not think that things have been passed by approval of the majority, and listening to and consideration of opinions of the minority are no longer needed. As a matter of fact, if we want to have a full expression of different opinions, party organizations must do a lot of painstaking work. Only by doing so can inner-party democracy develop fully and the democratic centralism of the party be better carried out.

PARTY AND STATE

CONGRATULATIONS RELAYED TO HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial of This Newspaper: "Working as One to Draw a New Picture--Ardent Congratulations to the Convening of the First Session of the Sixth People's Congress of Heilongjiang Province"]

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth People's Congress of Heilongjiang Province was solemnly convened in Harbin yesterday. This is a significant congress convening in this province during the great historical course of overall reform and the creation of new situations in all fields of socialist modernization in line with the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National Congress. It will have a great influence on all kinds of work in this province from now on. We convey to the congress our warm congratulations and wish that it will be a successful one.

This session of the congress shoulders a new historical mission, the tasks it must accomplish are glorious. Not only does it have to sum up, seriously and comprehensively, the work of the previous one, but it must also stress the examination and definition of major issues in the construction of the material and spiritual civilizations of this province during the period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the principal task of this year in accordance with the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress. At the same time, as a link connecting the preceding and the following, this session of the congress, in accordance with the principle of succession of new cadres to old and cooperation between them, will elect new members to form its Standing Committee, new leading members of the provincial people's government, higher court and procuratorate. Deputies of this province to the Sixth National People's Congress will be elected and other important matters must also be examined, approved or decided in this new session. If it can make better arrangements as to the aspects of drawing a new blueprint of construction and electing a new leading body, the creation of new situations in all fields of this province will have a dependable guarantee.

People are the creators of history, they are also the masters of a nation. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in the report to the 12th National CPC Congress, "We must continue to reform and improve our political institutions and system of leadership in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism so that the people are better able to exercise state power and the state organs can lead and organize the work of socialist construction more effectively." The

system of a People's Congress is a basic system enabling the people to be masters in our country. People exercise their rights and govern the state through the People's Congress. The new Constitution adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress provided many new significant stipulations on the nature, position and role of the Poople's Congress. These show fully the increasing consilidation and strengthening of the people's status as the master of the country. Only by adhering firmly to this basic political system and allowing the people to exercise fully the democratic power to govern the state can socialist democracy and the legal system be safeguarded and developed, can our society maintain public order for a long time, and our cause be full of vitality. The great and heroic construction of the four modernizations is a cause that represents the people's basic interests, and the people's cause should be accomplished by the people's complete intelligence and strength. In the 5 years that passed from the first session of the last congress to the present, under the leadership of the Central and Provincial CPC Committees, especially under the guidance of the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Fifth Provincial People's Congress and its Standing Committee have played important roles in developing socialist democracy, in strengthening the socialist legal system, in setting wrongs to right, in promoting stability and unity and in ensuring the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. Now, the tasks facing the new congress are even more arduous and gigantic. The tide of reform rushes steadily forward; new and enormous transformations are hastening this session of congress to plan quickly and effectively the magnificent blueprint for the construction of the two civilizations in this province, to organize and lead the people of all nationalities in this province so as better to join the new and great struggle to carry forward our cause and forge ahead into the future. We are happy to see that the quality of the congress has been highly improved--it is much clearer that more fields have their deputies in, and more advanced individuals are elected to the congress. We are especially gratified to see that because of the obvious increase of deputies who are better educated and competent in different professions, the capacity for political discussion of the congress will be further heightened, preparing a firm ground for holding a more vital congress and realizing the desired objectives successfully. We believe that with deputies from all walks of life, assembled under the same roof, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas in discussing matters of fundamental importance, they will certainly do a good job in designing the blueprint for socialist modernization in this province from now on; and with intensive and highly effective work, they will also live up to the mandate of people of all nationalities in this province and improve the congressional sessions.

With the pleasing spring breeze blowing, everything looks fresh and gay. We hope this session of congress will be just like this spring and bring the people of this province new inspiration and hope to make a new contribution in the creation of new situations in all fields of socialist modernization.

12272

CSO: 4005/786

PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF PARTY SCHOOLS IN CADRE DEVELOPMENT STRESSED

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Comrades Wang Zhen, Ren Zhongyi Stress at Public Lecture for Provincial and City Party Member-Responsible Cadres: Use Strategic Foresight in Paying Serious Attention to Work of Cadre Development, Education; Public Lecture Presided Over by Comrade Lin Ruo, Over 5,000 Party Member-Responsible Cadres Attend"]

[Text] In this important historical period in which a new situation of socialist modernization construction is being created, and old cadres are being replaced by new, the various levels of party committees should all use strategic foresight in paying serious attention to the work of party schools and the entire educational undertaking, to cadre development, and to the construction of a cadre contingent. This is the demand put forth by Wang Zhen [3769 7201] and Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138] in talks and reports on the afternoon of the ninth of this month at a public lecture for party member-responsible cadres of Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou city organizations.

This public lecture was held by the Guangdong provincial CPC committee in order to strengthen development and educational work for cadres.

CPC Central Political Bureau member and Central Party School director, Wang Zhen, was invited to attend the public lecture, and also gave an important talk at the lecture. The Guangdong provincial CPC committee first secretary, Ren Zhongyi, gave a report on how to run the party schools well, and strengthen the work of cadre development.

The public lecture was presided over by the Guangdong provincial CPC committee secretary Lin Ruo [2651 5387]. Present at the public lecture were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial Commission for Inspection of Discipline, the provincial People's Political Consultative Conference, the provincial area command, the Guangzhou city CPC committee; also, party member-cadres at or above the bureau level of provincial and city organizations, a portion of section level party member-cadres, the entire faculty and student bodies of the provincial and city party schools, cadres of the Guangzhou area institutions of higher

learning at the department level and above, plus area, city and county party member-responsible cadres who attended the sixth session of the first provincial People's Congress--altogether a total of over 5,000 people.

In his talk, Comrade Wang Zhen first expressed satisfaction that the Guangdong provincial CPC committee organized this kind of public lecture, and thoroughly reaffirmed the report by Ren Zhongyi, which was based on integrating the spirit of the central authorities with actual practice in Guangdong. He said that we must make an investment in the area of developing intellectual resources--this is a basic kind of construction. Running party schools well and developing the various levels of party and government leading mainstays are to spur on and unite the people of the whole nation to actively study and gain knowledge, and to correctly implement the policy for intellectuals. The central authorities' proposal to run standardized party schools was in order to develop the thousands and ten thousands of party and government leading mainstays. Only with a large number of party and government leading mainstays can attention be paid to knowledge and intellectuals, and the various kinds of qualified personnel and experts be correctly chosen and employed, guaranteeing a thorough implementation of the party's policy for intellectuals.

While talking about how the party schools were to develop party and government leading cadres, Comrade Wang Zhen said that the party schools were to use Marxism-Leninism and the thought of Mao Zedong as the main course of study, and arm the students with the communist world outlook and outlook on life; students must be organized to study the various branches in the domain of the social sciences, as well as to study basic knowledge in the various domains of the natural sciences. Only in this way can the four fundamental principles be adhered to, and the correct party leadership be carried out in economic construction.

Comrade Wang Zhen also said that Guangdong is where the Chinese revolution started, and is a province of important historical significance to the Communist Party of China in the area of cadre development; he hopes that Guangdong Province carries forward this glorious tradition of taking on a leading role in cadre development and education and other areas.

In his report, Comrade Ren Zhongyi first spoke of the importance of implementing the spirit of the second All-China Party School Work Conference. He said that the second All-China Party School Work Conference convened in the early part of the year was a very important conference. A decision was made at the conference concerning realizing the standardization of party school education; this is a strategic measure to guarantee the smooth progression of socialist modernization construction. We must conscientiously learn from and implement the spirit of this conference.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi elaborated on the main significance and methods of strengthening the work of cadre development and education from five aspects. In the first part of his report, he stressed the relationship of cadre development to carrying out the party line, revolution and construction. He said that the revolutionary practice of our party in each historical phase

has proven that after having the correct political line, it is also necessary to have a cadre contingent that is adapted to it; it is necessary to have a cadre contingent which is able to understand and conscientiously carry out this political line, and able to fulfill the responsibilities of the new struggle. He said that among all the types of cadres, the influence of party and government leading cadres is especially great. A unit may have a very good technical cadre, but if the party and government leading cadres are unable to correctly implement the party's line and policies, and thus dampen the enthusiasm of the technical cadre, the technical cadre will be unable to carry out his role very well.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi used a great number of historical facts to clarify how any ruling class in power, as well as any class struggling to seize political power, must obtain people with abilities and develop their own cadre contingent. He said that in the process of mobilizing and leading the revolution, our party has paid serious attention to continually developing and training leading cadres adapted to the needs of revolutionary struggle, according to the development of the revolutionary cause. And every time that concentrated cadre development has been conducted, a new revolutionary height and victory has been ushered in.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out that in the period of socialist modernization construction, large-scale cadre development and cadre education must be taken on as an important responsibility. He said that the responsibilities borne by our party during the present phase are different from those of any other historical period; that the composition of the present cadre contingent is different from that of the former war years. Because of the expansion of the party's undertakings, and the rapid development of modern science and technology, the depth and breadth of knowledge needed by the cadre contingent has greatly increased, and because of this, there is an urgent need for development, education and establishment of a mighty contingent of cadres who adhere to the socialist road, and who possess specialized knowledge and abilities. The various levels of our party schools and the whole undertaking of cadre education should develop cadres adapted to the realization of the magnificent goals set forth at the 12th Party Congress.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed that the various levels of party schools must pay attention to reform according to the new situation and demands of the task of cadre education. He said that we cannot run the party schools completely according to the old ways. The decisions of the 12th All-China Party School Conference must be complied with, that is, to move from mainly short-term rotational training towards mainly standardized cadre development. Course content must be set in accordance with the needs of the four modernizations construction; a standardized system must be implemented as to the length of schooling and school record-keeping; strict proficiency assessments of student academic achievement must be carried out.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, after his look back on the glorious history of the training of cadres for the revolution in Guangdong, said emphatically that we now urgently need to put out new, even greater efforts in the area of

cadre development and education. He set forth a few of his hopes for the various levels of party committees: 1. The spirit of the second All-China Party School Work Conference must be conscientiously studied and implemented, understanding of the strategic significance of party school reform must be increased, and leadership of the party schools must be solidly strengthened. 2. While doing a good job of running the various levels of party schools, institutions of higher learning should at the same time be relied on to conduct development of cadres now serving in a planned and step-by-step manner. 3. While strengthening the work of cadre education and development, appropriate reform of the cadre system should be progressively implemented, and this reform should be integrated with the organization reform presently in progress.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said finally that we are at present in an important historical period in which a new situation of socialist modernization construction is being comprehensively created and in which new cadres are replacing the old on a large scale; thus, the various levels of party committees should use strategic foresight in paying close attention to the party school work and the whole educational undertaking, to the development of cadres, and to the construction of a cadre contingent.

12326

CSO: 4005/788

PARTY AND STATE

ELIMINATING PREJUDICE AGAINST INTELLECTUALS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Wu Jianli [0702 1696 4539]: "Please Take Down Your 'Colored Glasses' Against the Intellectuals!"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The problem reflected by this article published in Tianjin's ZHIBU SHENGHVO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE], No 6, is of a representative nature. The situation in which two middle-aged intellectuals experienced at the time they joined the party as discussed in the article also exists in other places and units.

Why is it so difficult for intellectuals to join the party? Where do the obstacles come from? The key to the problem lies in the "Leftist" prejudice harbored against intellectuals. "Conceited and arrogant," "slick and sly in running things" and the like are often the reasons cited by certain people in opposing intellectuals. Some comrades are afraid that once intellectuals get into the party they would hamper their own interests, and therefore seek to create unfounded "impressions" or "feelings" to obstruct them. In essence, this is a case of the influence of the "Leftist" ideology plus considerations of personal gains or losses turning into "colored glasses" against intellectuals. In order to limit fine intellectuals whose conditions are commensurate with party membership requirements into the ranks of the party, we must resolutely break down "Leftist" prejudice against intellectuals, resort to fairness on the question of the admission of intellectuals into the party, and conscientiously attach importance to the cause of the party.

During the past 2 years, the Tianjin Textile Industry Research Institute has groomed two middle-aged engineers for party membership. But this process has somehow encountered obstacles twice in the party organization at the research institute.

Obstacles Encountered the First Time--"Two Instances of Being Outstanding"

That the middle-aged engineer Yang Jinzhu [2799 6855 2691] has been "outstanding" in the projects of scientific research he has undertaken is publicly acknowledged; the color-testing device designed under his leadership has won first prize honors at the national conference on science and of the two first prizes the institute earned last year in scientific research achievement one belongs to him. But within the party ranks some suggested that Yang Jinzhu was "outstanding" also in another regard, and that was supposed to be arrogance and complacency; they alleged that he had "the arrogance of an intellectual." Because of this, despite the fact that he earnestly applied to join the party and the process went on for as long as 2 years and more within the party, when preparations were made to actually groom him for party membership, some still insisted on opposing him and their opposition was even expressed in a rather firm manner: "If you groom Yang Jinzhu for party membership, I am going to complain to the Central Committee!"

As to how to deal with such opinions of opposition, the general party branch of the research institute's responsible comrade prudently convened party members of the concerned party branches in several meetings on investigation and study to let everybody express his particular opinion. Some cited an example of Yang Jinzhu's "arrogance": in 1978, the research institute issued a task assignment to the mechanics and electronics office to research and design a new type of spectrum color-testing device; one engineer suggested to employ the single-beam testing scheme, and the two held their respective views. Leaders of the research office thereby decided to let both do their own method of research, and then later select the better one. Subsequently, Yang Jinzhu's result turned out to be the better one, which quickly passed the technical appraisal. "Before and after the execution of this project, Yang Jinzhu considered himself always in the right and exhibited a manner of conceit and arrogance." Some people therefore reached their conclusion in this way. But members of the general party branch did not understand it that way. They clearly pointed out: this is an indication that an intellectual has his independent views; it has nothing to do with arrogance and complacency. After repeated discussions, a conclusion was reached within the party ranks: Yang Jinzhu really has his independent views.

One disturbance thus subsided. At present, Yang Jinzhu has formally become a party member.

Obstacles Encountered the Second Time--"Slick and Sly"

If Yang Jinzhu encountered difficulties in joining the party because of his "arrogance and conceit," then an intellectual who is politically active and who conducts himself in a humble manner should surely encounter no problem? That has not necessarily been the case either. Engineer Sun Song [1327 2646] of the textile engineering research office is such a person, but he is somehow often told that people think that he "has a work style of a merchant" and "run things in a slick and sly manner." Sun Song asked the party branch secretary: "When some say I am slick and sly, can I still apply for party membership?" The party branch secretary told him not to worry. But some party members still used the description "slick and sly" to describe Sun Song's whole outlook, and objected to his membership to the party. At a forum of the party membership,

the responsible comrade of the general party branch analyzed the problem together with others. "What is the concrete manifestation of Sun Song's work style merchant?" Someone answered: "He gives people that impression." When he was asked to cite an example, he could not do it. The general party branch secretary thus figured out the riddle: "This is not the reaction of the masses but a statement made on the basis of your own impression."

One comrade wrote an essay on open-end spinning, with Sun Song, who serves as deputy director of the research office, assuming the responsibility to review the manuscript. Sun Song observed that a certain journal had published a similar essay and did not agree to publish it. If he were really slick and sly, why did he not simply agree to have it published and thereby establish some friendly relationship?

In front of fact and reason, "impressions" and "feelings" all become pale. In August last year, a general meeting of the party branch passed Sun Song's application to join the party.

The Party General Branch Secretary's Answer to Reporter's Question

After this reporter covered the story, he asked the general party branch secretary a question: "These two encounters with obstacles were of course caused by 'Leftist' influence; but is it possible that some comrades within the party also have problems subjectively?"

His answer turned out to be unexpectedly clear "There are people who proceed from personal interests while depending on the 'party ticket' for their livelihood; they are afraid of intellectuals behaving like tigers with wings added once they get into the party."

What he said was right! The influence of the 'Leftist' ideology plus a claculation about personal interests and gains or losses form a pair of "colored glasses." Once enlarged and filtered by them the intellectuals' certain shortcomings or even just characteristics become "reasons" to keep them from joining the party even when their qualifications match the requirements for admission. We cannot help but urgently appeal to certain comrades in the party: Comrades, please take down your "colored glasses!"

9255

CSO: 4005/706

PARTY AND STATE

SHAANXI HOLDS CADRE TRAINING CLASSES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by He Ping [0735 0988]: "Seventeen Institutes of Higher Learning in Shaanxi Run Cadre Training Classes and Special Classes"]

[Text] Seventeen institutes of higher learning in Shaanxi have run cadre training classes and special classes; at present there are more than 3,130 students attending these institutions. At the end of last year, 4,259 students completed their training.

These training classes and special classes are designed for responsible leading cadres at the county level and above in the engineering and communications, agriculture and forestry, finance and trade, and culture and education systems as well as business cadres at the corresponding levels. The specialized management and engineering classes run by Jiaotong University in Xi'an accept students below 45 years of age with an educational level equivalent to that of graduates from a science and engineering college and with more than 10 years of work seniority. After strict examination, they are admitted for enrollment and only after 2 years of systematic study of the basic theories and knowledge of production and management in modern enterprises, plus basic training in electronic computers and writing of thesis, which a management engineer should have can they reach the level of a technician in high-level management. The first class of 49 students who graduated October last year have already been assigned to leadership posts at factories, mines and enterprises under the provincial economic commission system. The Shaanxi mechanical engineering college has undertaken the educational work in enterprise management for leading cadres at the factory level under the original First Ministry of Machine system; it has developed this program from short-term rotational training classes to a 2-year special course and already trained 350 plant directors and division and bureau chiefs. The Northwest Agricultural College and Northwest Forestry college have trained the leading cadres in charge of agriculture and forestry in the regions and counties to enable them to establish a scientific point of view and economic point of view, and to understand the laws of nature and laws of economics. The Shaanxi Normal University is presently carrying out training of the management cadres at the department level and above in the higher institutions of learning and higher education administrative organs in the northwestern region. Institutes of higher learning, involved in training these cadres have generally established special training units to fully tap potentials and uniformly arrange university teaching, scientific research, as well as cadre training tasks.

PARTY AND STATE

HARBIN COURT OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PEOPLE'S COURTS' INDEPENDENCE

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Liu Guang Yan [0491 0342 3508] vice president of Harbin's intermediate people's court: "Protect Civil Rights, Judge Independently According to Law"]

[Text] The 126th article of the new Constitution stipulates: "People's courts can independently exercise their judicial power according to law and are not subjected to intervention by any administrative organizations, social groups, or individuals." This stipulation is of great significance in protecting citizens' democratic rights and in safeguarding the socialist legal system.

The fact that people's courts can judge independently does not imply that they can behave unscrupulously. Instead, there is a prerequisite condition that, everything must be "subjected to the stipulations of the laws."

We know that our state's laws are the reflection of the Chinese people's will and the extreme centralism of the highest degree of democracy. Trial according to law and trial without intervention or interference by ideas aimed at fulfilling the benefits of oneself or individual groups enable our state's laws to be strictly practiced, and thus conform to the basic interests of the whole people. We are a socialist state of people's democratic dictatorship. We must build a high degree of democracy.

The new Constitution highly emphasizes the citizens' basic rights. Its stipulations of civil rights are more extensive than any of the previous constitutions. No organizations, groups or individuals are allowed to violate civil rights. By judging independently, people's courts can, according to law, strictly protect citizens' basic rights and accurately punish or eliminate activities which violate or endanger civil rights.

However, the principle of allowing people's courts to judge independently according to law has been much misunderstood, criticized and opposed.

For many years, some people have been critical that people's courts' judicial independence according to law is the same as the "judicial independence" in capitalist countries. In fact, if this specious criticism is not made for

devious purposes, like those of the "gang of four," it must originate from ignorance about political systems. The capitalist's tripartite political system was based on the theories of Madison, the philosopher in the 18th century who opposed feudalism and established the tripartite governing theory. The tripartite political system means that the three different kinds of national powers, i.e. legislative power, executive power and judicial power, are respectively under three different departments. The people's courts' independence in exercising judicial power according to law, as stipulated in our state's Constitution, and the judicial independence in capitalist countries are in essence different. The people's courts' independent judging power is performed under the supervision of the state's highest organized authority, the People's Congress; it is not parallel with this legislative organization. Furthermore, in capitalist countries, it is the judge who tries the cases; he is a representative of the bourgeoisie who has received a complete law education. In our state, the people's courts independently exercise judicial power according to law and make decisions on the basis of democratic centralism whose essence is to serve the basic interests of the working people.

Some people think that "People's courts, independently exercising their judicial power, conflict with the party's leadership." This idea is wrong. Our state's law is formulated under the leadership of the CPC. It is the written form of the party's policies. The principle of allowing people's courts to judge independently according to law is the party's concept that it is the highest principle of judicial activity and it must be stipulated and consolidated in the constitution. When people's courts conduct activities according to this principle, how can they conflict with the leadership of the party? In addition, people's courts' independence in exercising judicial power is made possible only because of the party's leadership and guidance. Innumerable events have proven that when it encounters people with the "special privilege" mentality who try unreasonably to intervene in judicial work, the people's courts can only get support from the party and then practice law.

There also are people who think that "independently exercising judicial power does not allow the masses, organizations or individuals to voice their opinions." This idea is also wrong. On the contrary, people's courts welcome opinions. The open trial principle is a judicial system of the people's courts, which place the judiciary under the masses' supervision and listen to different opinions. Of course, when we make final decisions, only facts will be considered and law will be the only yardstick. We must resolutely make decisions according to law and not be influenced by opinions.

It is not true that people's courts will not commit mistakes when they independently judge according to law. Therefore, the Constitution has supervision provisions over the judicial work of the people's courts. The 3rd, 167th and 104th articles of the Constitution stipulate that the People's Congress and its Standing Committee must supervise people's courts at all levels. The 127th article stipulates that people's courts of upper levels must supervise people's courts of lower levels. People's Procuratorates also have the responsibility to supervise people's courts. Of course, the masses have more rights to supervise people's courts. It is because of this supervision that the people's courts can effectively exercise judicial power.

PARTY AND STATE

SHANDONG STANDING COMMITTEE SETS REGULATIONS TO IMPROVE WORKING STYLE

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "In Order To Suit the Requirements of a Comprehensive Reform and an Initiation of a New Situation in the Building of Modernization, Shangdong CPC Standing Committee Sets Eight-point Regulation To Improve Work Style"]

[Text] Shangdong CPC Standing Committee convened a standing committee meeting on 2 April, in which eight regulations were put forth to improve work style. The whole article is as follows:

In order to suit the new requirements of a comprehensive reform and the initiation of a new situation in the building of Shangdong Province's socialist modernization, the Shangdong CPC Standing Committee "group" must conscientiously implement the spirit of the 12th party congress, carry out the party constitution and "standard" in an exemplary way, self-consciously increase the party-sense, improve the working style, increase self-contributions, and raise work efficiency. Because of this, the following regulations are established:

1. Resolutely maintain a political unanimity with the party's Central Committee. The Central Committee's line, principles, policies and various guidance must be conscientiously studied and understood. The provincial CPC Committee must arrange special study sessions and discussions to study important instructions, closely integrate with reality and comprehensively implement and put into effect the instructions. We must courageously struggle with the ideas and behaviors which contradict the Central Committee's line, principles and policies, and self-consciously uphold the leadership authority of the party's Central Committee. We must regularly submit work reports to the Central Committee and ask for instructions at the right moment concerning important issues.
2. Insist on a practical and realistic ideological line and everything must proceed from actual conditions. Ideas must be liberated and reform must be carried out courageously. During the process of organizational reform, economic system reform and various other reforms, we must smash the "leftist" constraints and all the old constraints and practices which hinder the construction of Four Modernizations. We must comprehensively, systematically, resolutely and orderly improve the systems and be promoters of reform. We

must delve deeply into reality for inspection and research. Comrades of the standing committee must spend at least 2 months every year working among lower levels to investigate, to understand new conditions, to solve new problems, conclude new experiences and, above all, strengthen research work in order to establish a practical, powerful leadership over work.

3. The principle of democratic centralism and collective leadership must be strictly enforced. During discussions, everybody must be frank, speak out freely, tell all he knows unreservedly. Truth, not prestige, must be emphasized. An active discussion situation in which everyone dares to express different opinions must be created so that collective wisdom can be drawn on and useful ideas can be absorbed and correct leadership can be carried out. Important issues and the appointment and removal of personnel must be decided by the standing committee's collective meetings, and by the system of one person, one vote; the principle of majority rule must be upheld, and no individuals or minority can make any decision. As for deciding important issues, there must be preparation and consideration before the decision, adequate discussion during the meeting, and if no conclusion can be made in one meeting the issue must be reserved for the next meeting. Different opinions expressed in the discussion can be maintained but not released to the outside. Confidentiality must be strictly observed. We must integrate the ideas of collective leadership and division of labor. When work is assigned, standing committee members must carry out the task in a bold, responsible and active way.

5. We must set a good example for party working style. "Standards" and the party constitution must be strictly observed and we must set a good example to eliminate wrong working styles. We must at all times be the public's servants, not display a haughty manner, and never become separated from the masses. Within the party, everyone should be addressed as comrade. When any comrades move to the lower levels, the move must be simple and easily managed and farewell or welcome parties are absolutely forbidden. Party invitations must not be allowed nor accepted and special local products or other commodities must not be accepted nor purchased at a low price. No individual is allowed to promote or put himself forward. Besides some important meetings and mass activities, standing committee comrades must not arrange activities such as interviews, photography sessions, addresses or public promotional announcements.

6. Democratic activities within the party must be strengthened. Standing committee comrades must self-consciously participate in the organizational activity meetings of the party branches to which they belong and accept the supervision of the party organizations. Standing committee activity meetings must be convened once every 6 months. Standing committee members and comrades should always discuss with one another, initiate criticism and self-criticism and when shortcomings or questions are discovered, actively correct them and sound the alarm so as to check erroneous ideas at the outset. We must open up more channels for opinions and listen to different ideas. Everything must be carried out according to the party's principles instead of heeding and trusting only one side. We must love, support and be concerned with comrades at lower levels and their work, and actively shoulder responsibility when problems occur.

7. Unity and cooperation must be stressed. The standing committee "group" must study, support and help each other. Old comrades must emit ideas, prepare for the passage of party responsibilities to younger comrades, pay close attention in developing new comrades' functions. New comrades must learn from old comrades, and be courageous in taking charge and being bold in work. Old comrades who are retired must be politically respected and their lives must be well-taken care of. Informal discussions must be held on "7.1." and around New Year every year, during which old retired comrades will be told about conditions and their opinions will be solicited.

8. We must study hard. Shangdong CPC Standing Committee comrades must set an example in studying, take the lead in studying the works of Comrades Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, study the 12th party congress documents, the "Three Books" (that is "Important Articles and Documents Since the Third Plenary Session", "Chen Yun Articles" and the currently being published "Deng Xiaoping Articles") and the Central Committee instructions. We must study cultural, scientific knowledge and administrative knowledge, try hard to raise the levels of political theory and scientific culture, and the capability of leadership over modernization construction.

12365

CSO: 4005/811

PARTY AND STATE

NEED FOR UTILIZING OLD CADRES DECLAINED

Nanjing QUNZHONG [THE MASSES] in Chinese No 3, 5 Feb 83, p 11

[Article by Zheng Yue [2973 2588]: "Assert the Role of the Old Cadres in the Organizational Reform"]

[Text] In the present organizational reform, many old cadres take the overall revolutionary situation to heart and submit to their organizations requests for relieving them of their posts, for retirement or to be relegated to second line, and enthusiastically support the promotion of middle-aged and young cadres to succeed them in their posts. This broadmindedness and these exemplary actions give strong support to the smooth progress of our organizational reform. It made some comrades believe that the old cadres, being ideologically on the right track and having submitted their reports, have now reached the end of their historical role in the organizational reform. This is a wrong view.

The old cadres are precious assets of the party and the state. They have made enormous contributions during the protracted revolutionary struggle and have accumulated abundant experiences in leadership work. In the present organizational reform, we shall continue to trust the old cadres and rely on them, and bring their effectiveness into full play. Only thus will we achieve the predetermined objective of making this organizational reform "precise in its structure, efficacious in its leadership, firm in its work style and high in its efficiency."

The organizational reform is an objective demand posed by the socialist modernization drive and involves the reform of the leadership system of organization as well as the reform of the organizational setup and of the cadre system. We have to admit that this is an arduous task with great complexity; it must not be lightly undertaken. All specific institutions of socialism have not, and cannot possibly have, fixed patterns and readymade plans; it remains for us to evolve them in earnest practice and probing. In this respect, the old cadres are experienced and knowledgeable; they have historical experiences as well as foresight and sagacity. The organization of our crack contingents that displayed such excellent fighting power during the way years has remained fresh in their memories. They also have a pretty good idea on the conditions of the organizational evolution following the establishment of our government. They are therefore highly qualified to speak on how the

organization is to be reformed. On the questions of readjustment of the government organization and the new setup, we would like to ask our old cadres to let us hear more of their opinions. The old cadres could actively favor us with their suggestions as to which organizations to establish, which ones to abolish or amalgamate, so as to build up a set of reasonable government organization that will meet the demands of the modernization drive.

The key question in the present organizational reform is to follow the principle of having a small number of highly efficient men and to conform with the demand for "modernization" of our cadres, and accordingly readjust and set up a good leadership team which should be a leadership collective capable of initiating a new overall situation. Whom to select into the leadership team, and to whom to entrust all powers, are questions that will determine the fate of our party's undertakings for centuries. Strict checks and correct selections are therefore absolute requirements. Our old cadres have good judgement and good knowledge of human character. They are closely associated with the young cadres from morning to night and know them very well like teachers know their youngsters; they understand them can be as good as the proverbial Bo Le [who was expert in sizing up horses]. With great fairmindedness the old cadres will personally test and recommend worthy and capable men and will enthusiastically support these young people who do not have the qualifications and seniority as the old cadres themselves, or as abundant a work experience as the old cadres themselves, in coming forth to shoulder the heavy burdens. This is of decisive significance for the successful accomplishment of our organizational reform.

In our organizational reform certain departments and units will have to be abolished, merged or retained, and this will entail the advancement, departure or transfer of certain leading cadres. In this respect much organizational and ideological work will have to be done. The old cadres, who have undergone the tests and trials of protracted revolutionary struggle, will of course have to bear the heavier burden in the question of educating cadres. The old cadres, on the one hand, will themselves be setting examples and resolutely follow the decisions of the Central Committee. Whoever is retained will stay on, whoever must retire will retire; those who are retained will work well, those who are to retire will do so joyfully, and by their very actions all will set a good example for the younger generation. On the other hand, the old cadres must do a good job at passing on their experiences and principles by transmitting our party's excellent tradition and style of work to the middle-aged and young cadres. The old cadres must also personally attend to and work for the solution of problems of ideology and understanding, especially the understanding of the problems in the selection and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres, as such problems arise in the course of our organizational reform. As long as the majority approves the selection and promotion and checks and counterchecks have verified the merits of the choices, our old cadres should unhesitatingly come out in support. Even if there are some shortcomings in certain men, as long as the old comrades will steer them with a firm hand, they will prove quite fit to be selected.

A poem by the Qing-era poet Zheng Banqiao reads: "The new bamboo branches grow above the old branches, all rely for support on the old stalks. Next year new branches will grow up, 10 zhang of sprouts around the Phoenix Lake." If only the old cadres will fully play their role, close cooperation between the old and the young cadres can certainly be achieved, so that both will unite in this struggle and successfully accomplish the task of the organizational reform, by which both will jointly initiate a new overall situation.

9808

CSO: 4005/697

PARTY AND STATE

ON DEVELOPING ABLE PERSONNEL

Nanjing QUNZHONG [THE MASSES] in Chinese No 3, 5 Feb 83, pp 9-10

[Article by Fan Ren [0416 0086]: "Initiate a New Phase in Selecting and Promoting Able Personnel"]

[Text] Reforms are at present being instituted in the structure of our provincial, prefectural and municipal organs, step by step and in a planned way. It is now a core problem of the reform in the party and government structures to initiate a new phase in the selection and promotion of capable personnel, in particular to select excellent middle-aged and young cadres to join the leadership teams, a matter that has an important bearing on the initiation of a new phase in our socialist modernization drive. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in a recent talk: "To judge the effectiveness and quality of reforms in a certain unit, we must not only look at the rules and regulations it has instituted, much more important is it to look at the quality of the men the unit has selected."

Selecting middle-aged and young cadres means in actual fact selecting middle-aged and young intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity. The socialist modernization drive is a great and novel undertaking, and the cadres at all levels, especially those in leading posts, must be capable of administering modernizations and possess scientific and technological knowledge. Although many of our leading cadres have gathered abundant experiences over the years and will continue to play an important role in guiding the modernization drive, they are now generally advanced in age and lack knowledge in modernizations, and are therefore not suited to meet the objective demands posed by the intended initiation of a new phase in the modernization drive. This makes it imperative to promote a large number of intellectuals of ability and political integrity, who are now in their prime of years, to fill the gaps in leading posts at all levels and to have them shoulder the heavy historical task. If we do not do that, we cannot possibly initiate a new phase in our socialist modernization drive, and that would mean that the grand program outlined at the 12th CPC Congress could not count on being reliably guaranteed in its organizational line.

Initiating a new phase in selecting the promoting capable personnel means that the party committee members at all levels must resolve with great determination to use all their energy and the most effective ways to provide

opportunities for middle-aged and young cadres of ability and political integrity to move into positions of leadership. Not only enterprises and industrial units should boldly engage that type of personnel, but leadership sectors of the party and the government should also boldly select personnel of this type. Not only should one or a few of them be raised to higher positions, or raised to mere deputy positions, but a whole stratum should be selected and in case of sufficient maturity they should be placed in principal posts and be allowed to play leading roles. They should not only be selected from among specialists in the natural sciences, but attention must also be paid to select them from the social sciences. To do this is a question of keeping in step, in the organizational line, with the party's Central Committee.

Since the 12th CPC Congress, many localities and units have complied with the Central Committee's disposition and demand, done much work in the area of employing qualified personnel, promoted a large number of middle-aged and young cadres of ability and political integrity to leading posts and thus advanced the "modernization" of the cadre contingent. However, there are still a considerable number of comrades who are too conventional, irresolute, slow in action and who have done nothing to pave the way for a selection of qualified personnel. A major obstacle in this respect is that they consider it "difficult to find qualified personnel."

Are there no qualified people around for selection? Our great fatherland, China, is endowed with much natural beauty and an abundance of human talent. The current era of socialist modernizations is bound to produce countless numbers of truly talented people. There are now more than 5 million, counting only pre-Cultural Revolution graduates from universities and colleges and self-study intellectuals of equal educational level throughout the country. Many of these persons have been tempered and tested in actual struggle; very early already they formed the mainstay on all fronts and played many an excellent role. Free your minds of old ideas, break down obsolete conventions; excellent human material will emerge and burst forth to fill the needs of the time.

If some comrades still feel it is "difficult to find qualified personnel," the reason is that these comrades have not yet broadened their field of vision. Although the party has long ago shifted its focus of work to a course of modernizations, some comrades are found not yet sufficiently prepared, ideologically, for this strategic shift, and when these men select cadres they consciously or unconsciously remain tied up in obsolete conventions. Even with a large number of middle-aged and young cadres in front of them, these comrades will still be blind on both eyes and find it difficult to select qualified personnel. There are also some comrades who do not follow the mass line when selecting qualified personnel, who do not immerse themselves in the actual struggle to do their discovering and examining. They will always limit themselves to the small circle in their party or government department, or to the few people under their noses. In addition, they ordinarily do not have contact with cadres and with the masses and remain ignorant of general conditions, therefore believe that talents suitable for employment are rarities like "phoenix feathers and unicorn horns." Another

situation that also exists is that some comrades when they come across a variance of opinions, try to avoid further trouble by choosing as a way out and to keep things smooth, to "go for the roundabout way instead of taking direct action;" they will pass the buck to higher authority or ask support from another unit. Is this not narrowing your own opportunities for the selection of qualified personnel? As to the action of a small number of leading comrades who appoint people by favoritism and appoint only people that show subservience, who appoint the ignorant and incompetent, regardless of their limitations, to posts of great responsibility and hold up and fail to select middle-aged and young cadres of ability and integrity, comrades who act in this manner completely block all chances for excellent middle-aged and young cadres to move into leadership positions. As we are determined to initiate a new phase in the selection of talents, we must certainly show fairmindedness, open wide the opportunities for talented persons, recommend and promote the worthy and capable, not stick to one pattern and select outstanding talents wherever we find them.

One reason for "finding it difficult to select qualified personnel" is that some comrades still persist in their bias against intellectuals, believing that "the intellectuals may be good in practicing their specialities, but not fit to get into leadership teams." These comrades do not understand how extremely important professional expertise is in our modernization drive, and that it is necessary to bring cadres who are professionally competent into the leadership teams at all levels. Not every intellectual is a talent, but the intellectuals are indeed the great reservoir for those outstanding talents that are to lead our modernization drive. The actual practice of many localities and units has now proven, that bringing such "knowledgeable ones," who are full of party spirit, vigor, well educated and well versed in their professional specialities, into the leadership teams has had significant effects on initiating a new phase in the relevant localities or units, on overcoming bureaucracy and on raising work efficiency. In our selections we must of course differentiate according to the individual persons concerned and make full and appropriate use of a person's strong points. We must resolutely and unhesitatingly select persons for higher positions who have the professional qualifications and organizational and administrative abilities. Persons who are professionally competent but lack organizational and administrative abilities are better left to pursue their professional research; that would be more beneficial for the party's undertakings.

Another reason for "finding it difficult to select qualified personnel" is the distrust against middle-aged and young cadres, the fear that they "lack experience and cannot shoulder the heavy responsibilities." It must be borne in mind, however, that experience grows from practice; only in the actual work situations can these persons be provided with the larger stage to give full rein to their talents, a stage where they can be further tempered and accumulate experiences. At the same time they will be gradually earning in actual practice the understanding and trust from a growing number of cadres and from the masses. Whenever university-educated cadres are promoted, some people point to the fact that they have no leadership experience. After all what is easier, to learn leadership experience after having obtained

an education, or to get an education after having had leadership experience? Of course it is easier to learn leadership experience after having had an education. Now another matter deserves our attention, and that is when selecting qualified personnel, to demand of them complete perfection, to be excessively demanding as regards certain minor issues, or even going so far as to make their strong points look to be faults and relentlessly harp on them, or misrepresent their definite views and self-confidence as "arrogance," and misrepresent their conduct and pioneering spirit as "presumptuousness." In fact nothing much could be achieved in the pursuit of the four modernizations if there are not people who would have some self-confidence or if they were all without capabilities. In the present readjustment of leadership teams there is one group of comrades who are actually past the age limit, but because of actual requirements and their continued good physical condition and willingness to continue on their jobs, are permitted to continue as an interim measure with the approval of the superior authority. This procedure helps to ensure continuity in the party's undertakings. However, such king of continuity must not be over-emphasized, this would prevent the promotion of excellent middle-aged and young cadres. Otherwise, those persons now in the prime of life would get to take over only after a number of years, when they would possibly become similarly only interim leadership team members. This would continue a succession of overaged leaderships or compel making another great change in the leadership, and would make it impossible to properly solve the problem of establishing a perfect cooperation between the new and the old, and to smoothly transfer from the old to the new. If we do not resolutely and courageously promote middle-aged and young cadres to leadership positions, allowing them to play leading roles, it seems from a short-term view that this would be beneficial in ensuring continuity in the undertakings of the party, but from a long-term point of view it would actually have the effect of cutting that continuity. Our old cadres should display a high and upright character, voluntarily and enthusiastically aid the young cadres who are inferior in seniority, prestige and capabilities and who are now stepping out to shoulder the heavy tasks, to make new contributions toward a long and peaceful period of good government by the party and the state and a period of prosperity and development.

The 12th CPC Congress already designated it as an important matter that demands urgent solution when it placed before the entire party the need to render the contingent of our cadres more revolutionary, more composed of younger men, more knowledgeable, more professionally specialized, the need for an appropriate solution of the problem of cooperation between old and new cadres and the question of replacing the old by the new, and, in the organizational field, the need to initiate on a comprehensive scale a new phase in the socialist modernization drive. The party organizations at all levels, especially the important leading comrades in the party committees, must free themselves even somewhat further of old ideas, must be even somewhat more determined in their actions, take even somewhat larger steps in the handling of selections and promotions of talents and must display a personal courage, insight and superiority of conduct.

9808

CSO: 4005/697

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGMING RIBAO' ON TRAINING OF PROFESSIONAL MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Xia Shuzhang [1115 2579 4545]: "It Is Imperative To Grasp the Timely Training of Professional Managerial Personnel"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in the report of the 12th Party Central Committee, "It is necessary to strength the study and application of economic science and management science, constantly improve the planning and level of management of national economy and the level of operation and management of enterprises." The various aspects of modernized industry, agriculture, national defense and scientific technology cannot be divorced from effective modernized management. However, there is a serious shortage of professional managerial personnel on the various battlefronts at present. In order to meet the needs of the socialist cause of building modernizations, we must grasp the training of professional managerial personnel.

The socialist cause of building modernization is an organic entity. While building a high material civilization, it is a basic task for the people of our country in building socialism to strive to build a high socialist spiritual culture. Personnel on the various fronts at all levels should implement civilized and democratic management and adopt scientific methods and attitudes to try their best in doing a good job of management in their profession. This conforms to the demands which material civilization makes on management work. It is also a concrete manifestation of socialist spiritual civilization. At present, people have a certain understanding of the importance of the work of economic management. However, if management work outside economic management cannot be respectively strengthened in time, or, if management is not good with a low efficiency and cannot meet the demands of economic work, people's productivity and work enthusiasm and potentialities cannot be easily and fully developed. Unfavorable influences will also be exerted on economic work and will drag back economic work. It can thus be seen that management work outside economic work is related to the whole situation and cannot be neglected.

The question of training various kinds of managerial personnel and the establishment of various specialized management courses is directly related to the reinforcement of management work in various aspects. Management science is one of the applied sciences which closely tie up theory with reality. We must start from reality in our setting up of specialized courses in management.

At present, most of the management courses set up by institutions of higher learning in the whole country are courses on economic management and enterprise management. There are very few courses on the management of scientific technology (including scientific study) and engineering management. These courses are definitely not sufficient and must be vigorously developed, so as to increase the quantity and improve the quality. We must also put the establishment of management courses in other fields as an item on the agenda at an early date and actively put this into action. Two examples of a general nature are cited here for illustration.

The first is educational management (including school management), especially management of institutions of higher education. This is a new, comprehensive and interdisciplinary branch of education, higher education and management science. In recent years, the education department in our country has begun to pay attention to conditions in this aspect and adopted various measures for creating a new situation for our educational undertaking. After approval by the State Council, the Central Education Administrative College was reopened, the education department has given teacher training colleges in six large regions in the whole country, which are the regions of northern China, northeastern China, northwestern China, eastern China, south central and southwestern China the task of holding study classes on higher education for cadres. The various provinces have, one after the other, re-opened educational administrative schools. Some hold study classes on a provincial basis or individual basis. Stress is placed on educational science, including educational management or the science of school management in the content of study. Many students realize that management is indeed a science. Only cadres of educational management armed with educational theory or management science can run the schools properly. Similar measures have also been adopted by the schools of higher learning in the fields of hygiene, coal mining and metallurgy. These are pleasing phenomena. However, rotation training for cadres who stay at their posts cannot fully meet the demands of the development of the situation. A further attempt may be the formal establishment of courses on educational management. There are things which we can learn from other countries in this aspect. However, we must open up the paths ourselves as to how we should manage socialist primary, middle and higher education with Chinese characteristics.

The second is administrative management (including organization management). Although this is a relatively old course, administration was set up as an independent course only slightly more than half a century ago. The period is short but the development is rapid. At present, voices of discontent are heard all over the world regarding bureaucratism and low administrative efficiency. A shortage of well-trained administrative staff is a general phenomenon. According to the statistics up to the end of 1970, 100 countries had already made plans for administrative management. From 1946 to 1947, France set up the National Administrative College. In 1969, England set up a college for civil servants. The Federal Administrative College in the United States has a history of approximately 14 years. In addition, about 500 faculties of political science in American universities have set up administrative courses (some have set up more than one course); in addition, there are more than 60 universities

with schools of administrative studies, administrative schools, administrative (teaching research) centers and other specialized organizations. These are still said to be insufficient. The assertion that "administration is the heart of modern contemporary politics" in western administrative circles can be taken as a footnote explaining the importance for the study of administration. Certainly, the guiding thoughts, purposes and methods of administration are different under different political systems. We are a socialist country. We should and can thoroughly eradicate bureaucracy and improve efficiency. However, in order to do this, we must make great efforts. Organizational reforms which have been started and are being carried out are in essence administrative reforms. Whether or not the results can be consolidated and developed depends on whether or not administration and management can be really strengthened. The study and research of management will help reinforce administration and management. There are very few courses of political science (these are different from the courses on political education in teacher colleges) in the existing schools of higher learning. Management courses are not commonly set up in the faculty of political science, not to mention the set up of the Faculty of Administration. These conditions must be changed. It has been said that the establishment of a faculty of administration is in preparation. I hope that this can be done quickly. Some comrades in the colleges of social science in the four provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Shanxi, and Hunan are in the course of compiling a publication entitled "Concise Administration." This should be encouraged and supported. As long as we can arouse interest and attention, there is a future for the study of administration in our country.

Other kinds of management work are similar. We can think along similar lines for other management work. There are courses that have much in common such as personnel management, management and administration. There are comprehensive courses such as municipal management and the study of urban management. The reinforcement of management studies is for strengthening management. This can also rectify the unfavorable results caused by the prejudice and misunderstanding of many people in the past--the view that management work is "Tiger Balm Ointment." Higher education is faced with adjustment and reforms. The past system of party schools must also draw up plans to increase the content of specialized training if possible and include the various specialized management courses in planning. This should be given attention.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG CONVENES MEETING TO CITE ADVANCED WORKERS IN MEDIATION WORK

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 11 Feb 83 p 1

[Article: "Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region People's Government Convened a Meeting To Cite the Advanced Workers on Mediation Work"]

[Text] Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region People's Government convened the first citation meeting at Urumqi City between 25 January and 30 January to cite advanced collectives and workers in mediation work in the whole province of Xinjiang.

There were 37 advanced mediation committees, 113 advanced mediators and 40 advanced judicial assistants cited at the meeting. Among them were mediators of the nine nationalities of Kazakhs, Mongols, Moslems, Sibo, Donxiang, Tajiks and Khalkas.

The people's mediation organization in Xinjiang has developed very rapidly in the past year. At present, there are 11,939 mediation organizations and more than 59,000 mediators in the whole region. In 1982 they have altogether settled more than 76,000 disputes among the people. They have drawn up local rules and people's agreements in conjunction with the relevant departments and done a lot of work in developing family activities and helping youths who have gone astray.

Tomur Dawamat [6993 2606 5101 6671 3907 6314 2251], secretary of the party Central Committee in the autonomous region and secretary of the political committee attended the meeting and gave a talk. He said that Uigur autonomous region in Xinjiang is a region with multiple nationalities and the prime task is to maintain unity among the nationalities. People's mediation work has played an excellent role in this aspect. He demanded that party committees at all levels and the government should realistically pay attention to, show concern for and support people's mediation work, help solve real problems and promote the development of mediation work.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CADRES TRAINING, EDUCATION IN NINGXIA DISCUSSED

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Ming Xuan [5407 3138]: "Vigorously Strengthen the Training and Educating of Cadres"]

[Text] The report of the 12th Party Central Congress points out that "in order to train a large number of specialized people for building socialist modernization, it is necessary to strive to strengthen the work of educating and training cadres." This is an important strategic measure and embodies the brilliant ideas of our party.

Our party has a fine tradition and experience in the general rotation training of cadres. In the years of revolutionary wars, despite adverse conditions and difficulties, various types of cadres schools and party schools were run one after the other and a large number of talents in the various aspects of party work, military affairs, politics, economics, culture and education have been educated and trained, and conditions have been created for scoring victories in the new democratic revolution and laying the foundation for the socialist revolution and construction in the future. In the early period of the Liberation, our party continued to adopt various forms in running various types of schools and party schools and organized the broad masses of cadres to study theory, culture and various types of specialized knowledge. Consequently, many military commanders rapidly became talents for the cause of building socialism. However, up to the late fifties, owing to the "leftist" influences in the guiding thoughts, the work of training cadres was gradually weakened and cadres were discouraged in their study of various types of specialized knowledge. In the 10 years of civil war, the "gang of four" considered the cadres' study of theory, culture and specialized knowledge as "an extremely revolutionary" event and obstructed the education and training of cadres. Most of the leadership backbone cadres and professional backbone cadres who are active on the various fronts at present were trained during the period of revolutionary wars and in the early period of founding the country. Most of them have "aged" but the new generation has not properly grown up in large numbers. Historical experiences clearly show that if we pay attention to cadres education, there will be a wealth of talents and the cause of the party will prosper, if we neglect or discard cadres education, the source of talents will dry up and the cause of the party will suffer loss and the various items of construction cannot be easily or smoothly developed.

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Congress, following the shift of the key point in party work, the work of education and rotation training of cadres has not only been gradually restored but also tremendously developed. According to statistics, the whole country has restored and newly built more than 8,100 party schools and professional cadres schools in the past few years, and the contingent of teaching cadres has developed to around 100,000 people. Many institutes of higher learning have also run professional courses for cadres. Our region is the same. The party schools and cadres schools in various regions under various systems have been restored and set up one after the other and the number of cadres participating in rotation training and training has also increased year by year. After rotation training and training, the theoretical and vocational level of the broad masses of cadres has been raised to varying degrees and they have played a marked role in the building of socialist modernizations at present. For example, some comrades intended to practice the responsibility system in the countryside. They were hesitant at first and could not make a decision. This has suppressed the initiative of the masses. After their study of theory, things became clear to them all of a sudden and they understood that responsibility systems of various forms meet the levels of the development of productivity in our country. The systems make up a socialist path which suits the conditions of our country. After their return to their work posts, they eradicated the "leftist" influences and led the masses in actively promoting the responsibility system of production and they rapidly changed their outlook.

However, there are still some phenomena which merit attention in the work of cadres education. First, a small number of leading comrades think nothing of the work of training cadres. Whenever they hear that people are sent for training, they will first of all think of comrades who are old, weak or who cannot take charge of work. The chiefs of some units never go to study, while some comrades have become "study representatives," "committee members of study committees." There has emerged the situation whereby "those in charge do not study, and those who study do not take charge" and there are unfavorable conditions created among the people.

Secondly, some comrades are not willing to study and they neglect theoretical study in particular. They think that theory is not important and that theory cannot resolve their practical problems. They say, "theory is empty while experience alone is practical," "so many years have passed, why should we study now?" They are just like certain people whom Comrade Liu Xiaoqi criticized long ago, "I did not study these books in the past and I have become the secretary of the hsien committee and regional committee. I do not study now and I can still work as the secretary for the hsien committee and regional committee." ("Selected Works of Liu Xiaoqi," Vol 1, p 412) These comrades have not properly grasped the dialectic relation between theory and practice and do not understand the role of theory in guiding practice. Comrade Mao Zedong said, "People with working experience must study theory seriously. Only then can their practice be organized and comprehensive and become theory. Then they will not misunderstand partial experience as general truth and they will not commit the error of empiricism." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 776) Practical experiences are certainly precious. However, without the guidance of a correct theory, this will easily lead to blindness, and we cannot clearly

distinguish which of our experiences are correct and which are erroneous, and it is difficult to improve our comprehensive ability and leadership level. Many leading comrades hold this view: only a leading cadre who understands theory can correctly understand the party line, the general and specific policies of the party and can be good at investigation and study, understand thoroughly the conditions of their regions and their departments, and give a realistic analysis of the various complicated contradictions, make accurate judgments and produce a correct guide for work. In real life we can see that among cadres with a similar vocational level, those who have a higher level of Marxism-Leninism have stronger analytic abilities. They can grasp the essence of things, see clearly the orientation for advancement and made correct decisions. Following the continuous development of the situation, new conditions and new questions emerge constantly. Things will go wrong if we are contented with past experiences.

Thirdly, some comrades are deterred by the difficulties in studying economic theory, economic management and scientific and cultural techniques. Some old comrades said, "We are old and our memory is weak. It is a waste of time for us to study." Other comrades who are younger and have certain fundamental knowledge may also become discouraged and may even stop and refuse to continue to study hard when they come across "bones that are hard to chew and the confusing formula." These comrades lack a certain sense of urgency and cannot see the contradictions between the present conditions of the cadres contingent and the demands of building socialist modernizations. They do not see that we have already created serious obstacles for the socialist cause because of our weakness in Marxist theory, professional knowledge, scientific and cultural level and leadership and management abilities. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said in "The Present Situation and Tasks" that certain vocational knowledge and ability are needed no matter for what posts and we should learn whatever we lack. Without real knowledge, we cannot realize the four modernizations. The study results of cadres directly affect the success of our undertaking. What reasons do we have for not rendering efforts to studying well? A comrade who does not fear any difficulties in his studies and arduously overcomes his problems has aptly said, "Whenever I recall the low productivity and chaotic management at our place, I will become feverish and hate my incompetence. Now the party has sent me here to study, I must learn some real skills!" The results of study will certainly be different with this determination. We must bear in mind some well-known sayings of Marx, "There is no flat and smooth path in science. Only those people who climb a tortuous path and fear no difficulties can reach the glorious summit." ("On Capital," Vol 1, p 26)

At present, the party Central Committee has made a great decision to grasp well the task with strategic significance of the general training of cadres. Let us make a strong determination, and with the spirit of "not fearing difficulties in the siege of a city and not fearing difficulties in our studies," strive to study well theory and various types of vocational and cultural knowledge, and make the necessary contributions for creating a new situation for building socialist modernizations.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HEBEI BUREAU OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDIES TO IMPROVE HIGHER EDUCATION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Zhang Qiuyang [1728 7264 7122]: "The Hebei Provincial Bureau of Higher Education Conscientiously Studies How To Reform Measures, Helps Train Talents and Mobilizes the Initiative in Running Schools on All Sides"]

[Text] At present, the Hebei Provincial Bureau of Higher Education is seriously studying reform measures on the basis of investigation and studies.

The Provincial Bureau of Higher Education is preparing a forecast of talents needed and drawing up regulations for the training of talents. On the basis of talent forecast, they have transformed the unreasonable conditions in specialized departments in schools of higher learning, added courses that were lacking before, reinforced weak courses, increased the proportion between science and arts subjects, enlarged the scope of knowledge in some courses and increased the flexibility of specialized courses.

The reform of higher education must contribute to the formation of a socialist system of higher education with Chinese characteristics and help train people. It is necessary to run schools with many levels, according to varied educational systems, through diverse channels and with varied forms, eliminate the one-sided method of running schools in the past, vigorously support the various forms of higher education adopted by various units, regions, municipalities and enterprises in the province such as the workers' university, workers' sparetime university, short-term university, broadcast university and university courses by correspondence. Full time universities must actively hold correspondence and evening university courses, specialized courses for cadres and special courses to enroll day students, and set up examination and guidance committees for higher education in our province as soon as possible. The country should recognize the qualifications of candidates who take and pass self-study examinations so as to actively promote success in self-study. In the aspect of school leadership and management, we can adopt a management system under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Higher Education, Bureau of Enterprises and regions and municipalities according to the demands.

Reform in the enrollment system must open the road to the countryside. The schools of agriculture, forestry and medical science should enroll a fixed proportion of students from the countryside, forests, and mountainous region,

appropriately lower the grading requirements and accept the good candidates. Students will return to work in their own regions upon graduation. The schools should examine the records of those candidates who have put down the subjects of agriculture, forestry, teacher training, water conservancy, coal mining, geology and petroleum as their first choice, give these candidates an overall moral, intellectual and physical examination and select and accept the outstanding candidates. Colleges with the required conditions can run preparatory classes for model workers, advanced producers and shock soldiers in the new Long March above the provincial level who have not done well in the overall examination but nonetheless exhibit the potentialities of being trained. After educational upgrading for a year, students who attain a passing grade can be promoted to pursue studies in their own field. Attention should be paid to the enrollment of young cadres with practical experience in special courses in social science. Under the prerequisite of accomplishing national tasks, colleges of higher learning should be encouraged to train the personnel required for units which employ people; gradually increase the proportion of non-resident students, adopt the method of levying resident fees for resident students, replace bursaries for students with joint bursaries and scholarships and change the method of the total payment of fees by the state.

In addition, the Provincial Bureau of Higher Education and institutions of higher learning are also actively thinking out methods and studying suggestions for reforming the questions of school organization, teaching method, management system of scientific research, rear service work, improvement for middle-aged intellectuals, living conditions, staff immobility, unemployment, "eating from the big pot" and economic effectiveness.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Liu Daoyu [0491 6670 3768] of Wuhan University: "Build a System of Specialized Courses Suitable to China's Condition"]

[Text] The establishment of specialized courses in institutions of higher learning is a basic question. It is directly related to a series of questions such as the direction of the development of the school, the formulation of teaching plans, the rules for training people, the direction of scientific studies conducted by teachers and the set up of laboratories and libraries.

At present, the questions around the set up of specialized courses can be mainly summarized in three points.

Firstly, the Imbalance Between Farming, Light and Heavy Industries and Between Arts, Science and Engineering

During the first five-year plan, in order to meet the demands of giving priority to the development in heavy industries, the institutions of higher learning in our country have set up a system of courses with a "heavy structure." This structure was correct at that time. At present, there have been tremendous changes in the economic structure and layout in our country. However, the structure of specialized courses in universities has not undergone any great changes. According to the statistics in 1979, the proportion of the various courses in various universities in the whole country was as follows: Engineering courses accounted for 48.35 percent; science courses accounted for 15.3 percent; agricultural courses accounted for 5.9 percent; medical courses accounted for 5.7 percent; teacher-training courses accounted for 5 percent; arts courses accounted for 4.2 percent; finance and economics courses accounted for 5.3 percent; political science courses accounted for 0.3 percent.

Secondly, the Division Between Courses Is Too Small

At present, some general colleges are trying to keep up with the universities; and teacher colleges are trying to come close to comprehensive universities. Consequently, some courses are repetitious and redundant. If the division between the courses is too small, the students will not have a firm foundation. The scope of their knowledge will not be limited and they will not adapt to their work easily. There are two reasons for the small division between courses: firstly, it is restricted by the goal of training. The teaching

program stipulates that schools of higher learning are for training specialized people who are well versed in Marxism-Leninism, who have a firm theoretical basis and certain professional knowledge, who know one foreign language and who are healthy. The emphasis here is to train specialized people. Under the guidance of this educational thought, people try to make the various courses short but comprehensive. There are more and more specialized courses which are getting narrower and narrower and the teaching of basic theories is neglected. The second reason is the influence exerted by the system of school management and the management of specialized courses. The schools of higher learning in our country are divided into three types: schools under the jurisdiction of the education department, schools under the jurisdiction of the various industries, and schools under the jurisdiction of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In the past, it was stressed that the courses should be under the jurisdiction of the committees of the relevant industries and training was given under the jurisdiction of the respective trades. The various industrial departments concerned set up and reformed courses and formulated teaching plans in accordance with the demands of linking teaching with the various industries, thus the division between courses is too narrow.

Thirdly, the Courses Are Old and the Newly Emerging Fringe Courses Are Too Weak

The pattern of the courses in the university in our country is basically the system of colleges during the period of adjustment in the early fifties. In the past 30 years and more, tremendous changes have taken place in the economic structure in our country. However, old courses still account for more than 90 percent of the courses in the universities in our country and the newly emerging courses are developed very slowly. According to the statistics, there are more than 2,500 courses in overseas universities, but there are only more than 840 courses in our country at present. These courses cannot meet the demands of social economic development and the industrial structure in our country at present in terms of quantity and quality.

On the question of the establishment of courses, there have not been any uniform views for a long time. There are mainly two viewpoints. One advocates the abolition of specialized courses and the establishment of "general education" courses modeled after the European and American style. Another view advocates the set up of specialized courses. However, the specialized courses at present are too narrow and the scope can be appropriately widened. I think that the essence of the question does not lie in whether or not specialized courses should be set up, but what kind of educational thought should be used to guide and organize teaching and on what kinds of talents should be trained. If a worldwide view is taken, the courses in some countries are broad while some are narrow but they have all trained outstanding talents. It can thus be seen that the question does not lie in whether or not courses should be set up. Following the development of scientific technology, the educational systems and kinds of talents of some industrialized countries permeate one another and they overcome their weaknesses by acquiring the strong points of other people. Some people with insights in the United States

have discovered the shortcomings of "general education" and realize that people trained by American universities lack specialized knowledge. They have weak capabilities and require a long period of adjustment to their working environment. They have already adopted some measures of remedy. In the late sixties, there were also great changes in the specialized courses in the Soviet Union and they advocated the necessity of training talents "with broad and comprehensive specialized knowledge" "who can work even for a number of years ahead." It can thus be seen that in the present era, the central task of the university is not only to give the students knowledge, but also to teach students scientific methods and imbue them with scientific thinking, so that they can understand the path and future of modern scientific development and can meet the demands of the new industries in the future. It should be said that the "general education" in Europe and the United States, and "specialized education" in the Soviet Union are gradually merging under this general goal. Consequently, there is no practical meaning in disputing this question which is already quite clear.

The conclusion should be very clear: the set up of specialized courses in schools of higher learning in our country should not be "general education" which is too broad or "specialized education" which is too narrow, but we should establish a system of specialized courses which are suitable for the conditions in China.

What is the educational system of specialized courses in China? I think there are the following characteristics:

(1) Suitable Scope. Specialized courses in universities in our country should not be too broad or too narrow. On the whole, it is more appropriate to designate specialized courses as second level subjects. Individual specialized courses can be set up as third level courses, but these should be organized in accordance with the teaching of the second level courses, so as to allow more flexibility in the training of talents. (2) Adaptation to Local Conditions. Civilization and scientific knowledge in the world are gradually accumulated throughout the long period of practice by mankind and are the common wealth of mankind. Beyond a doubt, these common subjects should be developed. However, each nationality has its own special civilization, art, technology and resources and it should train various talents adapted to these conditions. Our country is vast with rich resources and a longstanding, splendid civilization. We should set up specialized courses with these characteristics and train specialized talents. (3) Unified Planning in the Whole Country. Set up a system of specialized courses that suit the conditions in the whole country. This means that rare and short-term courses should not be set up on a large scale but the whole country should unify planning. New sciences and technologies have greater vitality and these can be set up on the level of large, joint co-operatives. General, long-term specialized courses should be set up at the levels of the province, municipality and autonomous region. (4) Set Up a System of Structure of Specialized Courses That Conform With Farming and Light and Heavy Industries. In the next 20 years, the strategic key points in economic development in our country are farming, energy, communication, education and science. Our specialized courses should train people for these key point items.

The revision of specialized courses is an extremely complicated and meticulous task. The key of doing a good job in this work is to firstly take the long-term development plan of national economy as the basis, and secondly grasp the direction of scientific development. Thirdly, the departments which train and employ people should work in close conjunction with one another and make scientific forecasts on the provisions of talents.

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